

# **A real-time optical ground receiver for photon starved environments**

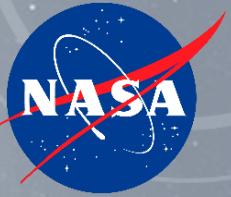
**Free-Space Laser Communications XXXV**

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**Cleveland, Ohio**

# Introduction



- **NASA is using the CCSDS Optical Communications High Photon Efficiency (HPE) waveform on future missions: Optical Artemis-2 Orion (O2O), Psyche**
  - PPM: 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256
  - Slot widths: 512 ns - 125 ps
  - Maximum data rate: ~2 Gbps
- **NASA Glenn is building a photon-counting ground receiver compliant with the CCSDS Optical Communications HPE standard**
  - PPM: 16, 32
  - Slot widths: 2 ns, 1 ns, 0.5 ns
  - Maximum data rate: 267 Mbps
- **Goals:**
  - Utilize commercial off the shelf (COTS) components
  - Demonstrate with O2O at the NASA Goddard Low Cost Optical Terminal (LCOT) ground station
  - Transfer technology to commercial company

# Receiver Subsystems Under Development



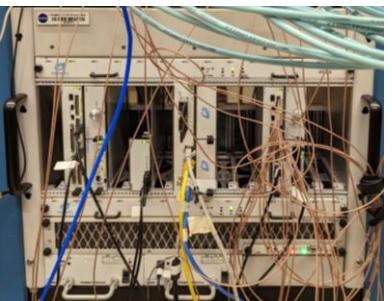
## Fiber Interconnect:

- Photonic lantern (one multimode fiber input to 7 FMF outputs) or FMF
- Input fiber core size, number of outputs, and output fiber core size scalable to application
- In house prototyping capability; development partnership with University of Sydney



## Single Photon Detector:

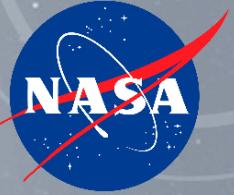
- COTS detectors, portable, rack-mounted
- Array of FMF coupled single-pixel detectors sharing one cryostat or single monolithic 16-channel array
- Continuous operation, includes amplifier electronics, 60-80% efficient



## FPGA-based Receiver:

- 1 ADC per detector channel; digital detector channel combining
- Real Time processing; COTS development platform
- Compatible with CCSDS downlink optical waveform (high photon efficiency)
- FPGA VHDL/Verilog receiver code will be released

# Fiber Interconnect and Detectors: Photonic Lantern + 7 Single Pixel Detectors

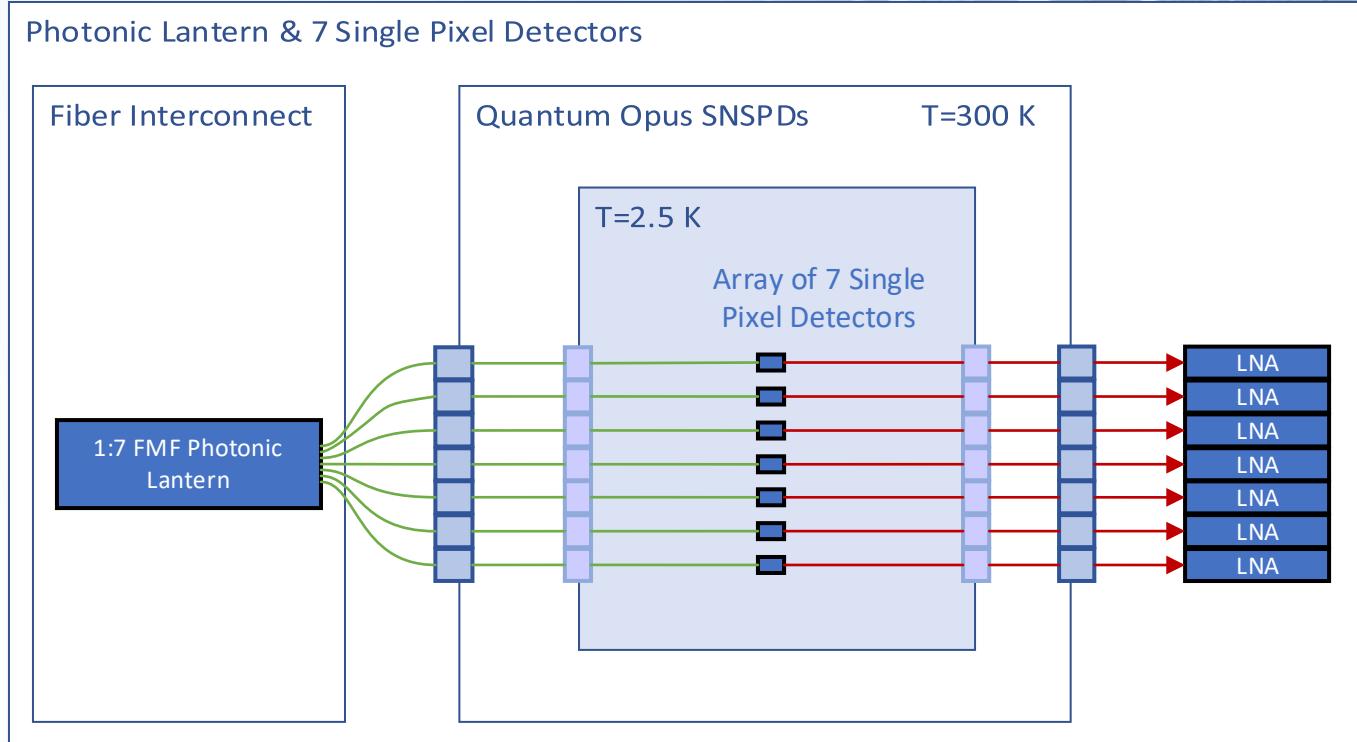


## Photonic Lantern:

- **FMFs:**
  - 20  $\mu\text{m}$  graded-index core
  - NA: 0.19
  - 6 LP-modes
- **MMF input:**
  - 55  $\mu\text{m}$
  - 42 total modes

## Detectors:

- **Efficiency:** 80-82%
- **Dark count rate:** 3 kcps
- **Rise time:** 850 ps
- **1/e reset time:** 15 ns
- **Jitter:** 60-80 ps FWHM



# Fiber Interconnect and Detectors: FMF + 16-Channel Detector Array



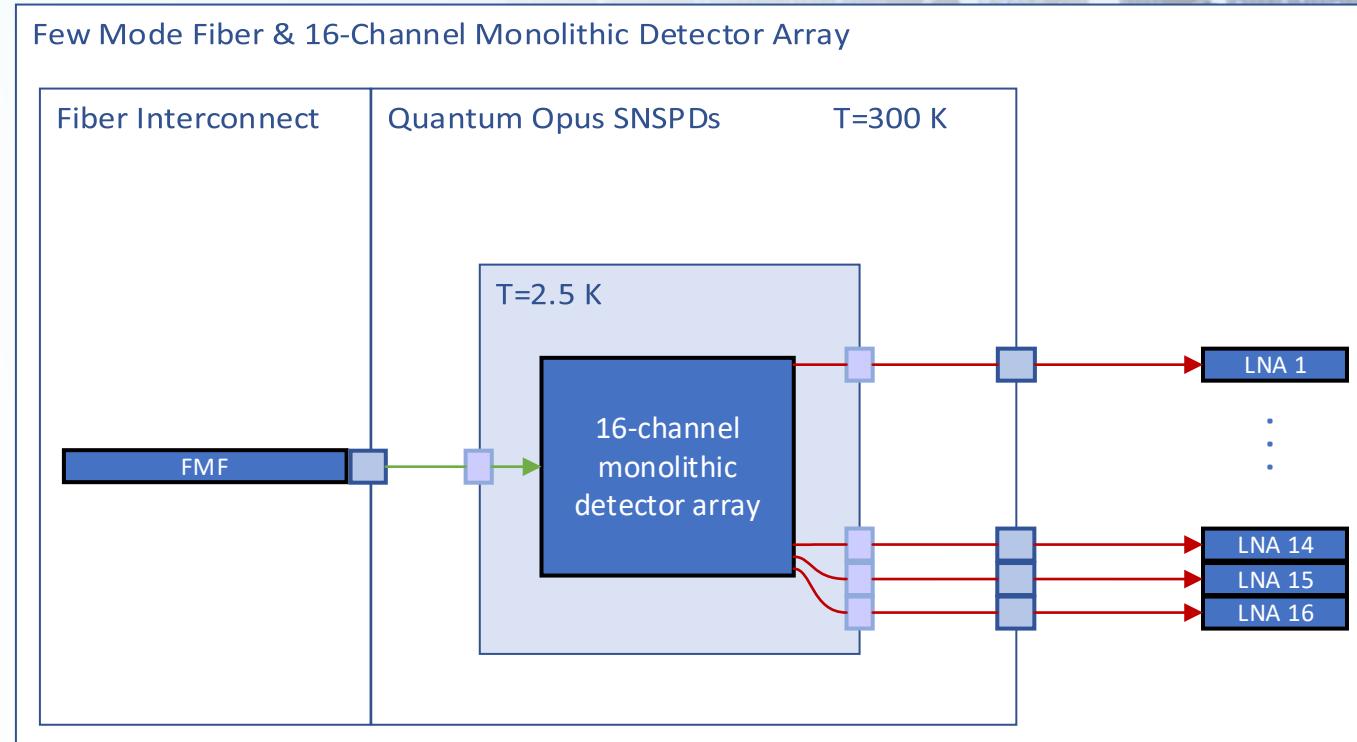
## FMF:

- **20  $\mu\text{m}$  graded-index core**
- **NA: 0.19**
- **6 LP-modes**

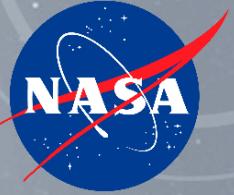


## Detectors:

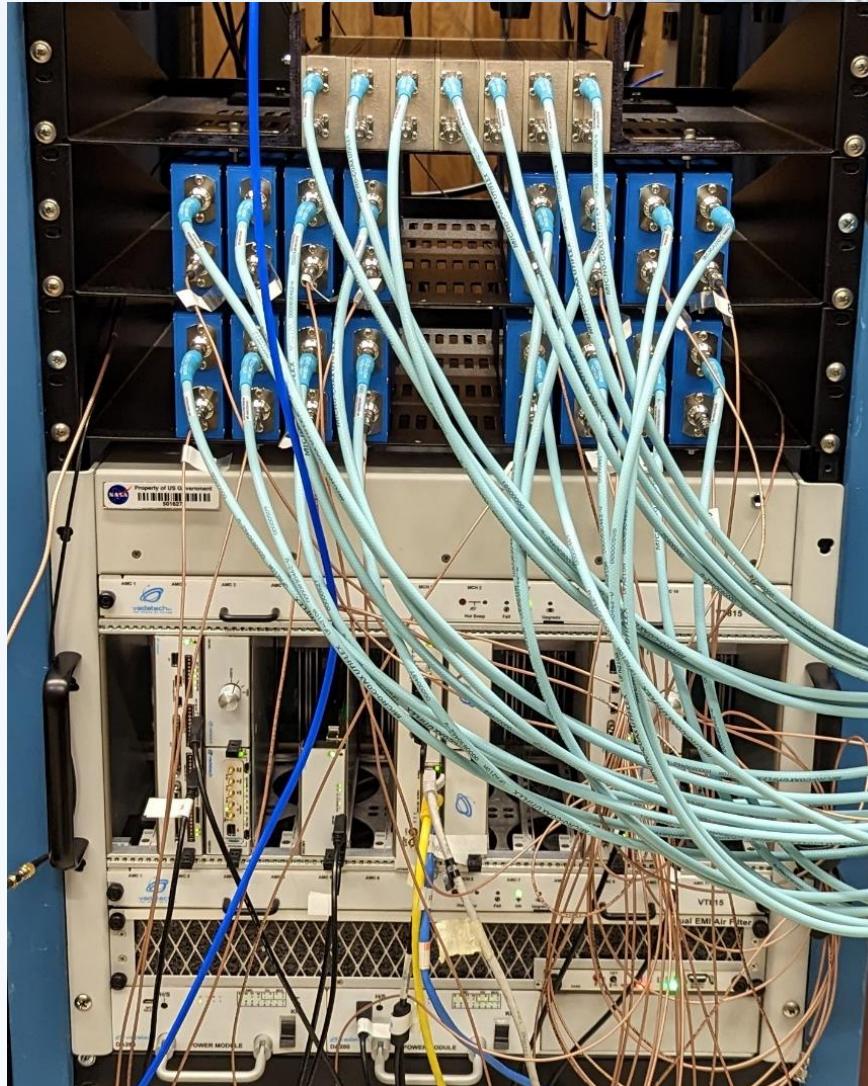
- **Efficiency: 83%**
- **Dark count rate: 3-10 kcps**
- **Rise time: 500 ps**
- **$1/e$  reset time: 5-8 ns**
- **Jitter: 75-95 ps FWHM**



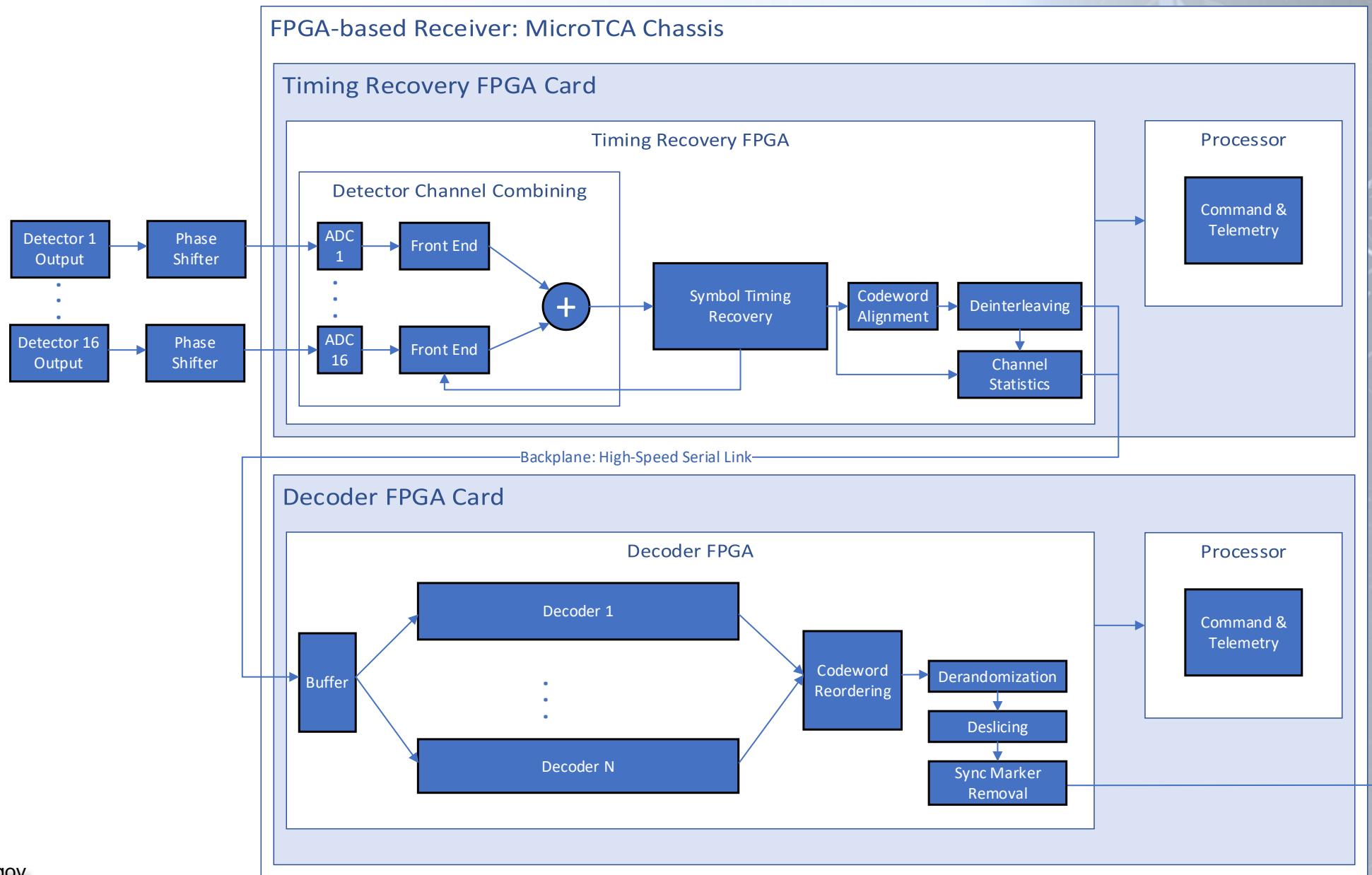
# FPGA-based Receiver



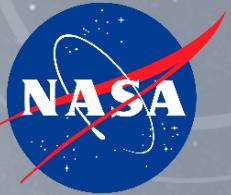
- COTS MicroTCA development platform
- Command/telemetry interface is through HTTP interface built on Space Telecommunications Radio System Architecture



# FPGA-based Receiver

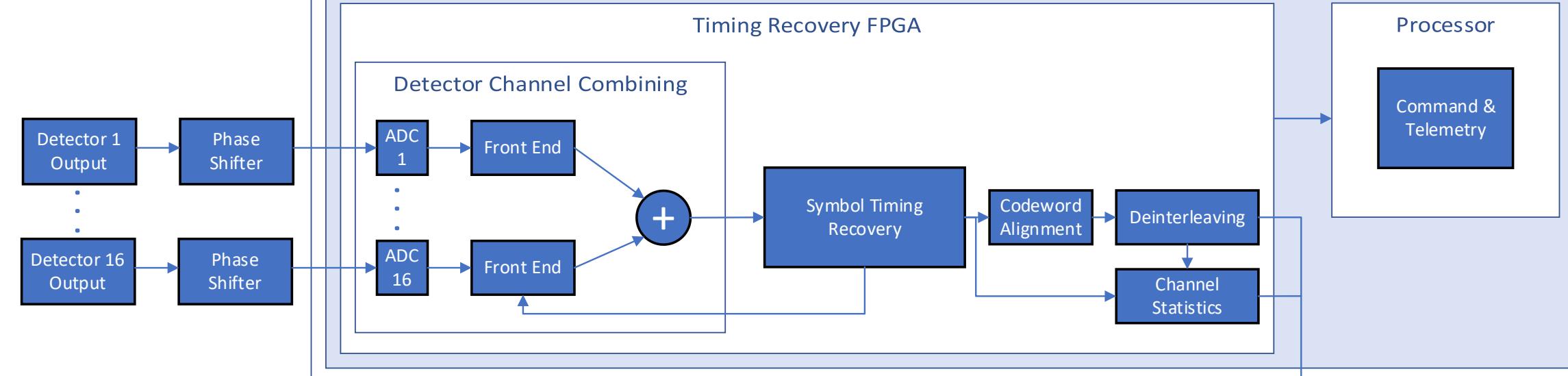


# Timing Recovery FPGA



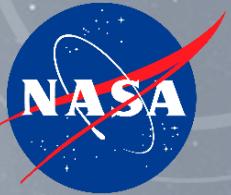
FPGA-based Receiver: MicroTCA Chassis

## Timing Recovery FPGA Card

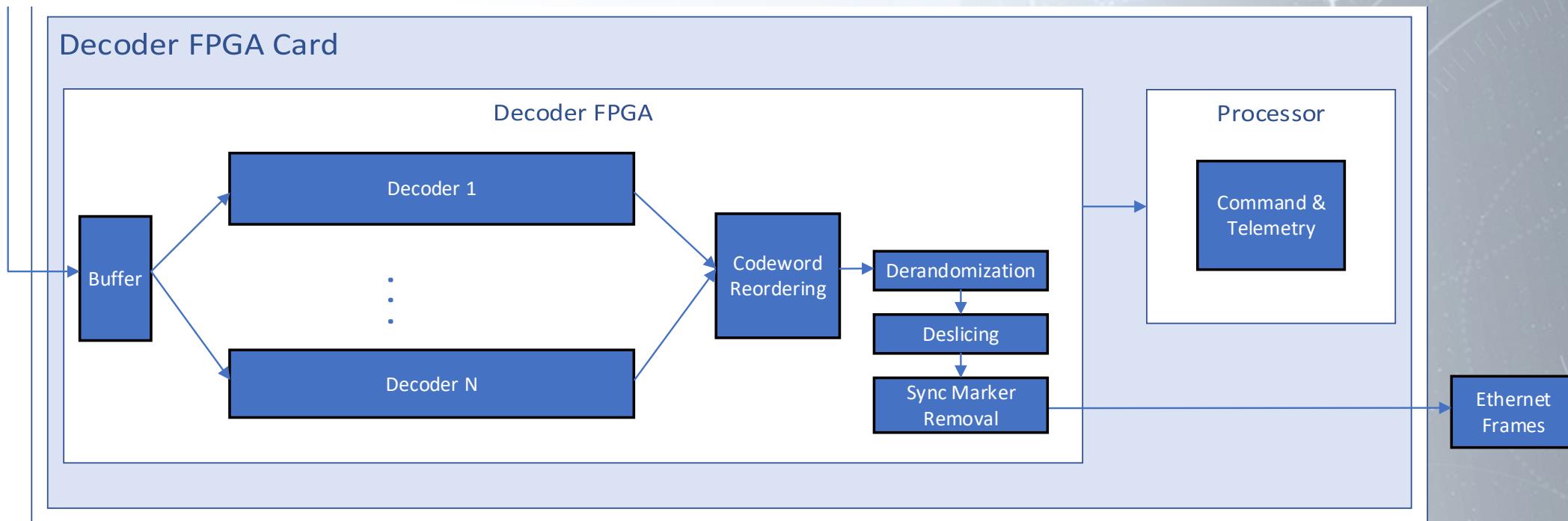


- **Xilinx Radio Frequency System-on-Chip (RFSoC) FPGA with 16 ADCs**
- **Time alignment with mechanical phase shifters**
- **Performs channel combining, photon counting, symbol timing recovery, codeword alignment, convolutional deinterleaving**
- **Calculates channel statistics to send to Decoder FPGA**

# Decoder FPGA



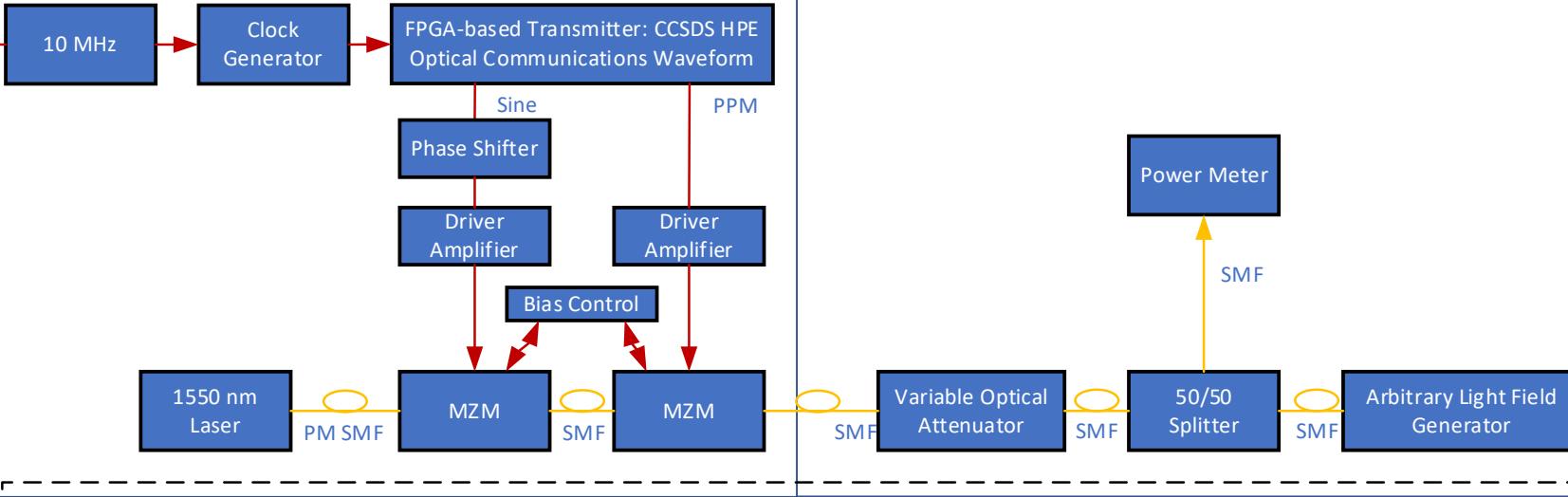
- Calculates 8-bit slot log-likelihood ratios
- Performs BCJR iterative decoding and queuing and reordering for multiple decoder instances
- Test mode allows independent characterization of decoder FPGA



# Test Setup



## Test Optical Transmitter



## Path Loss Emulation



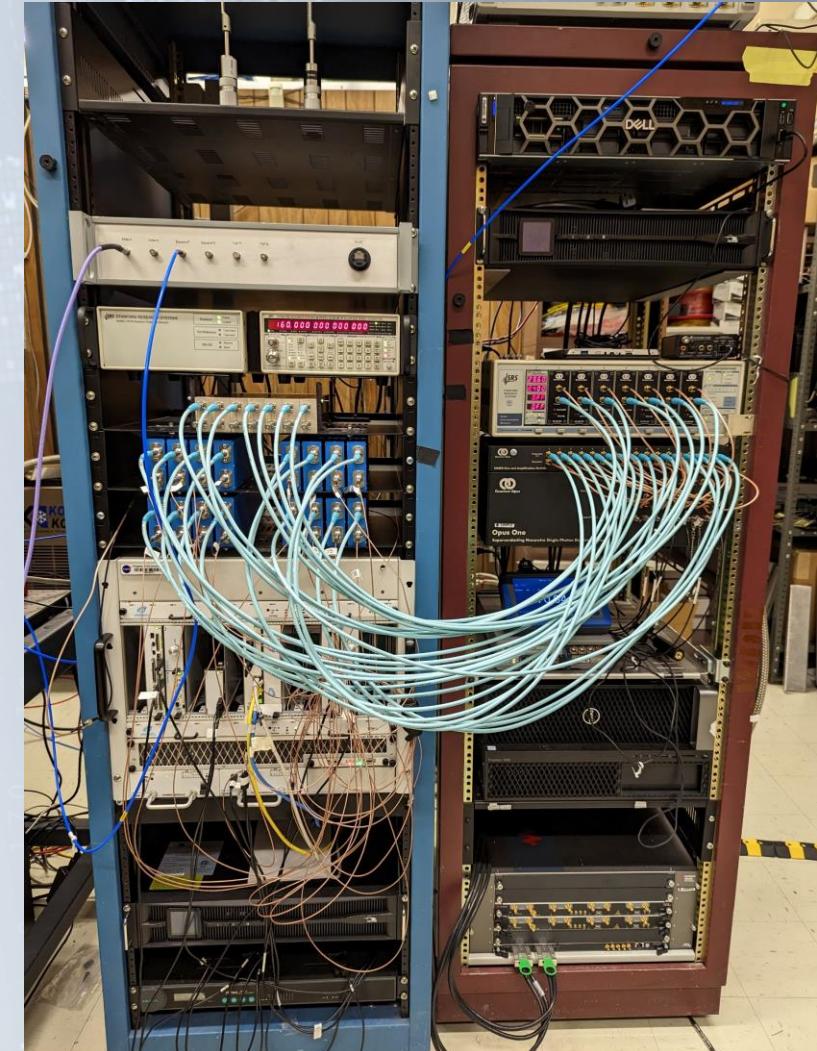
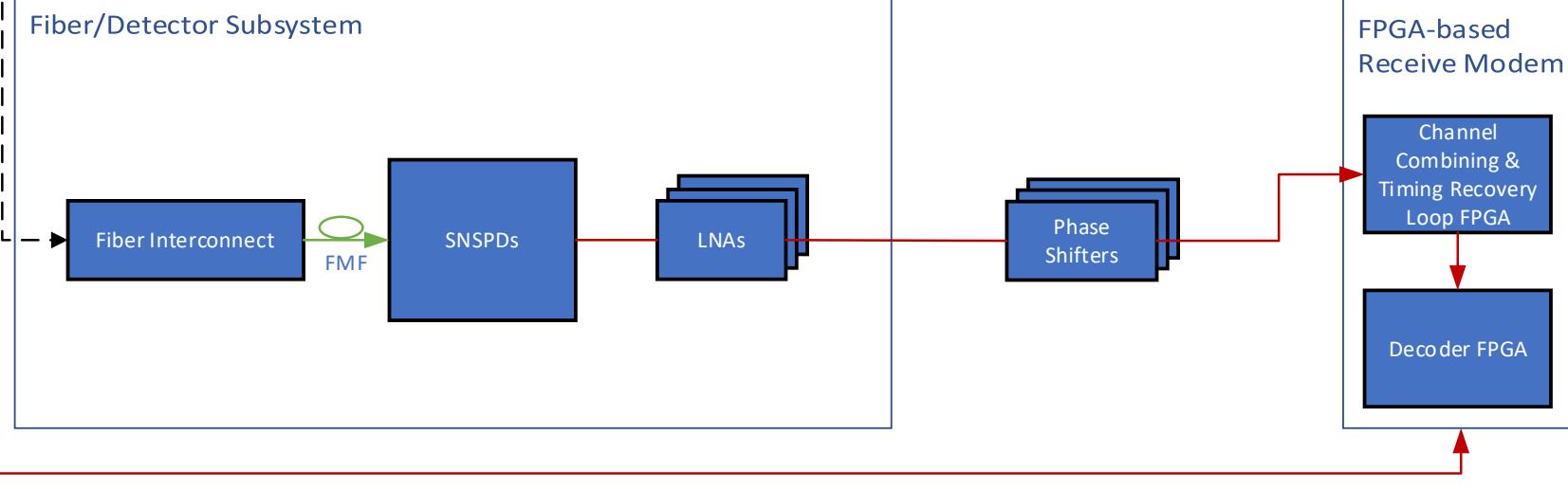
SMF

SMF

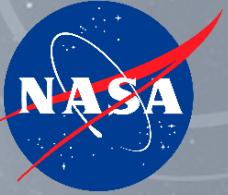
SMF

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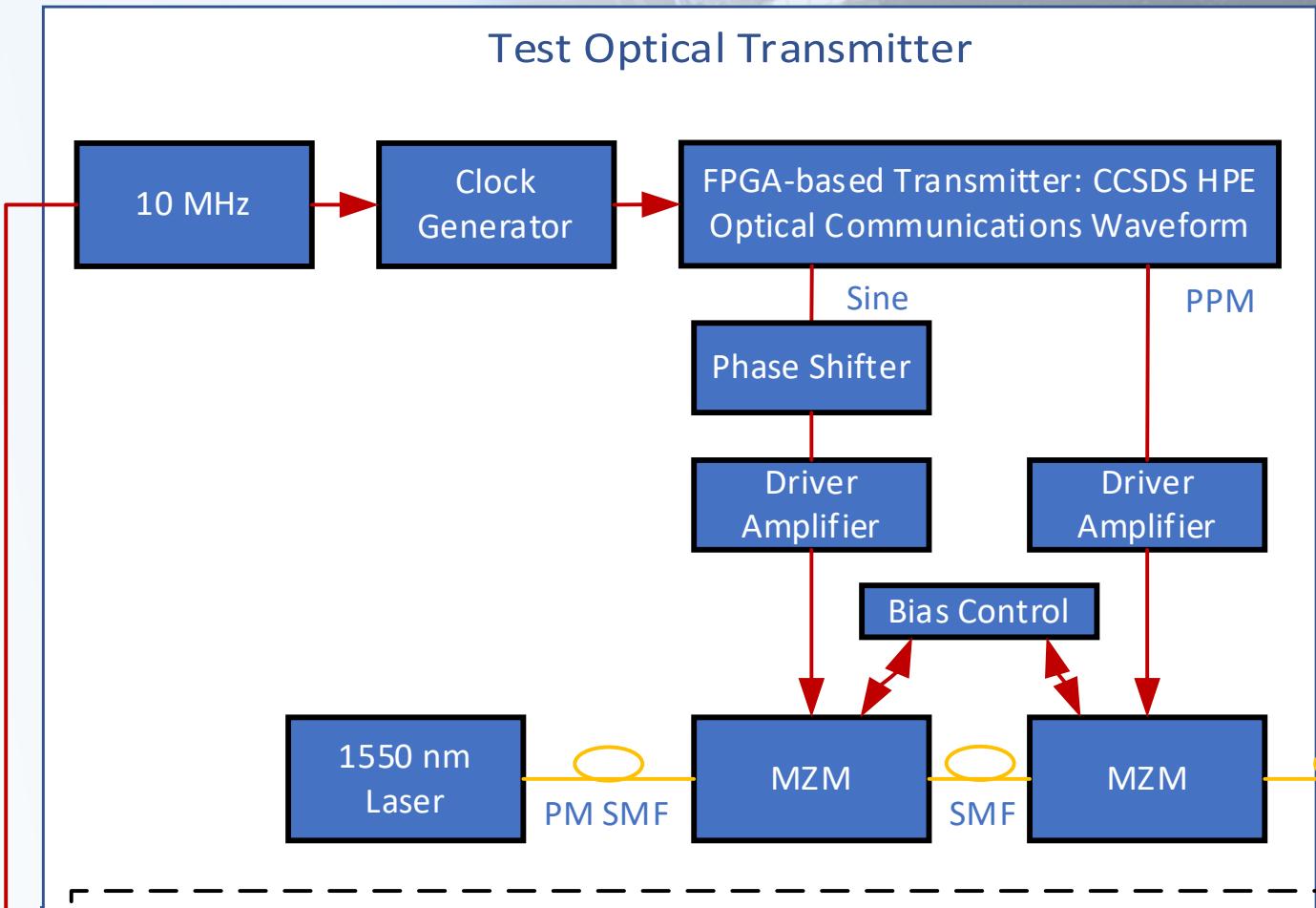
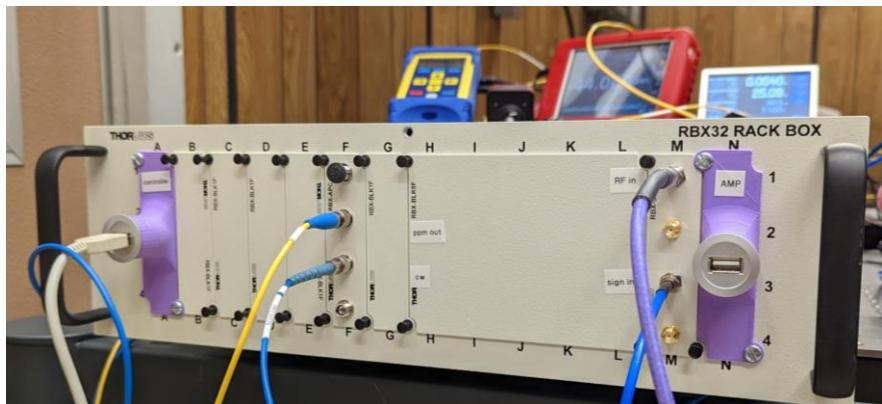
## Real Time Optical Receiver



# Test Optical Transmitter



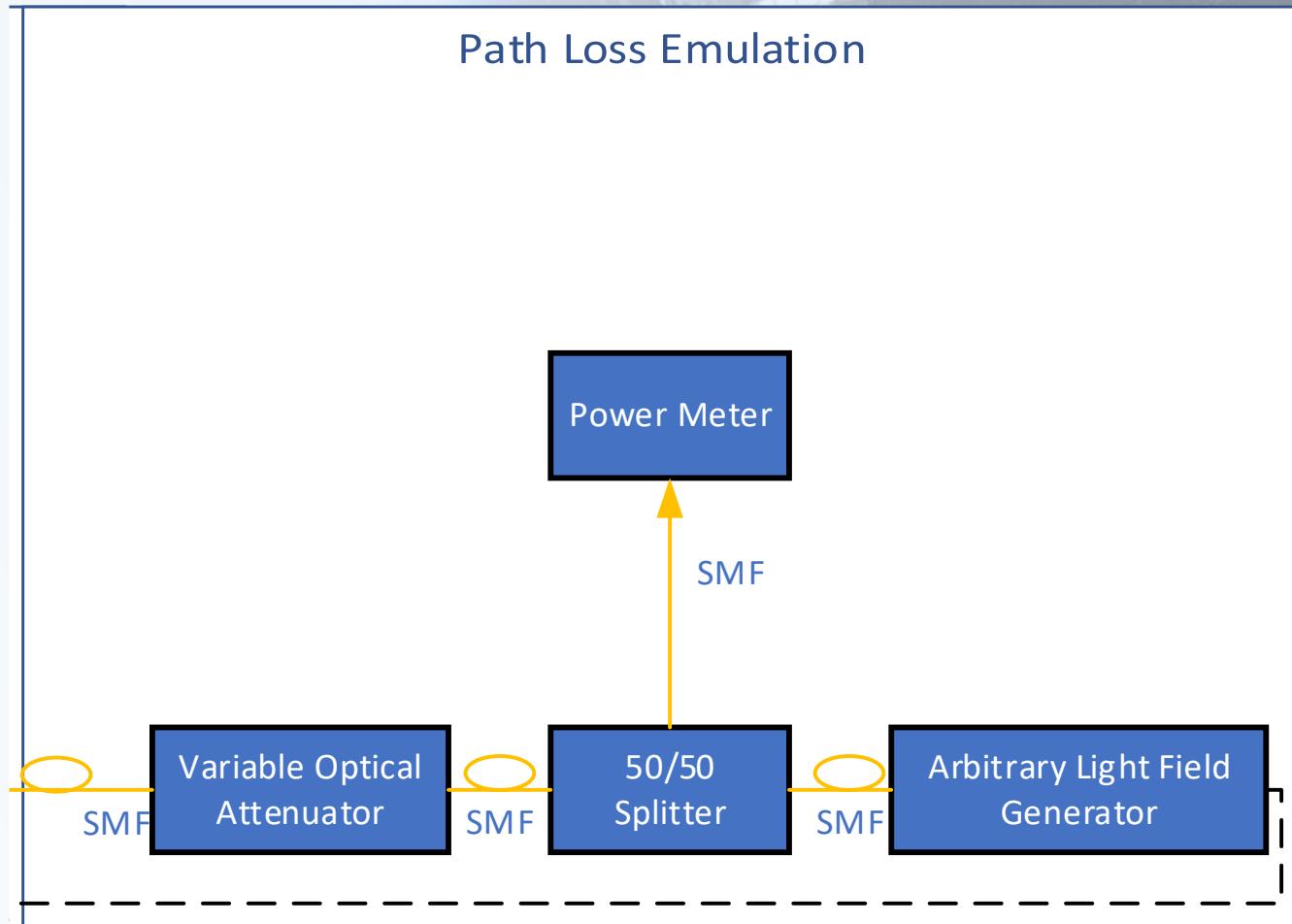
- Sine and PPM signal generated by FPGA
  - Enables testing with Doppler Rate
- Pulse carving configuration implemented with 2 Mach Zehnder Modulators
- Bias controller algorithm:
  - Gradient descent with five-point stencil derivative



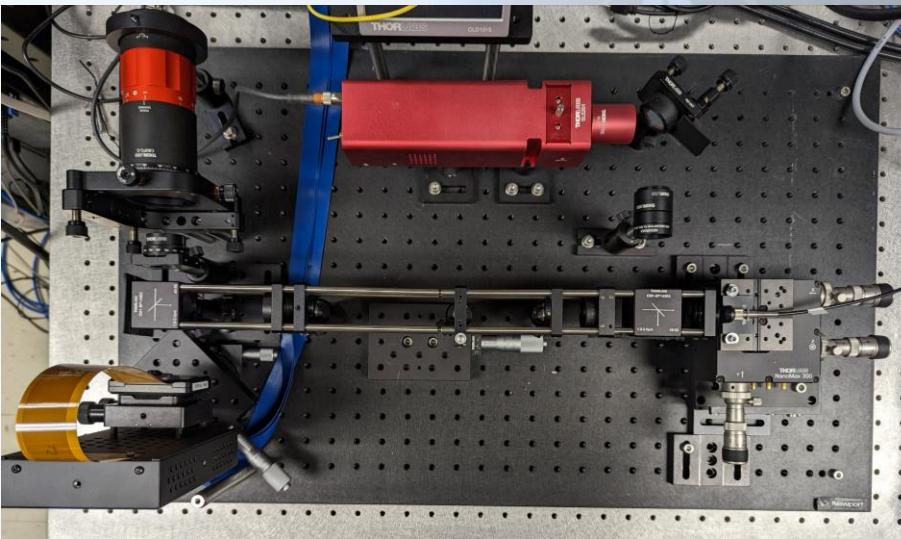
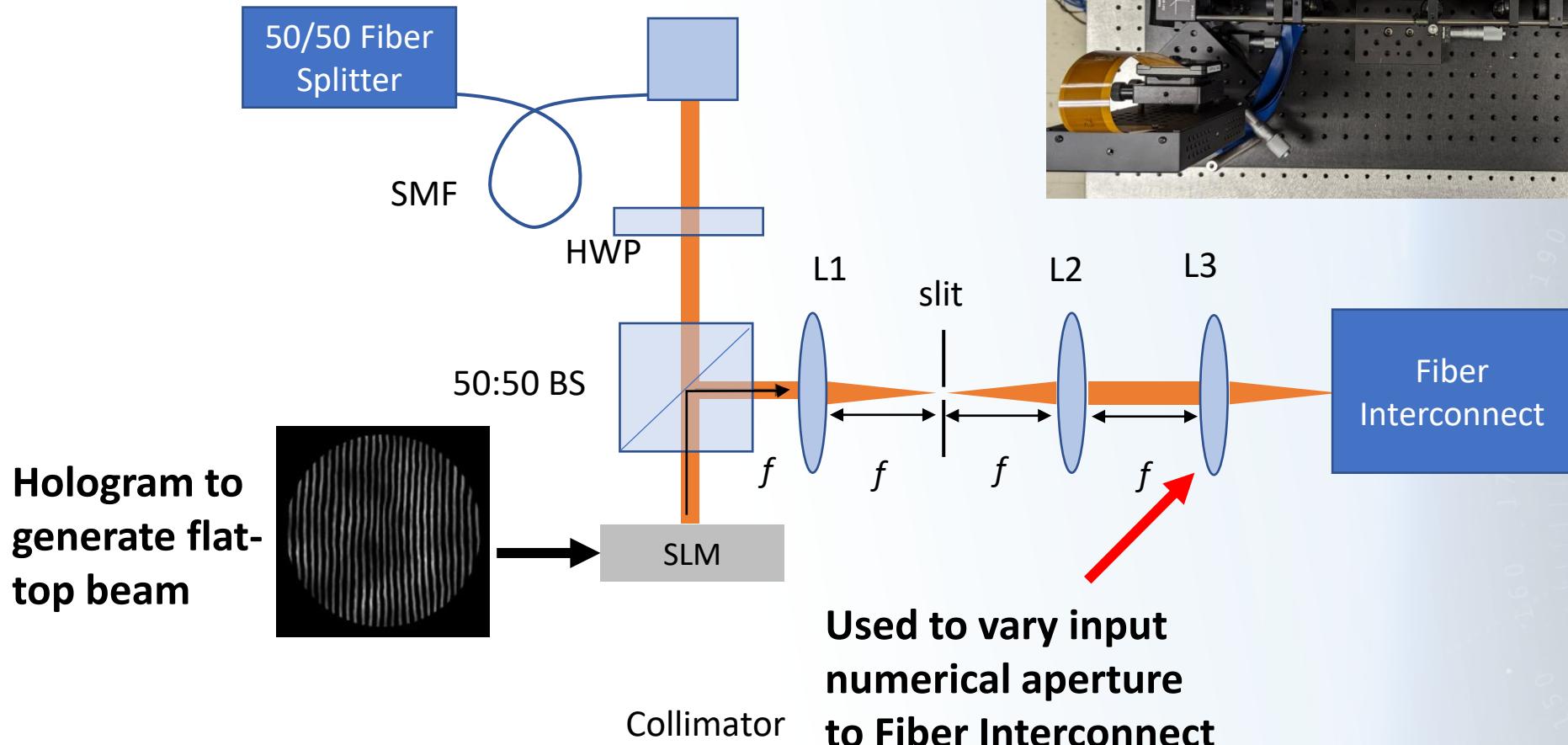
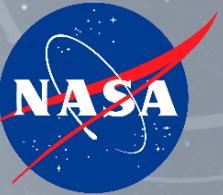
# Path Loss Emulation



- **VOA used for free-space path loss**
- **Arbitrary Light Field Generator: flat-top generated for input to the fiber interconnect**
- **Tests completed without added atmospheric turbulence**
- **Fiber/detector testing was completed with emulated atmospheric turbulence\***



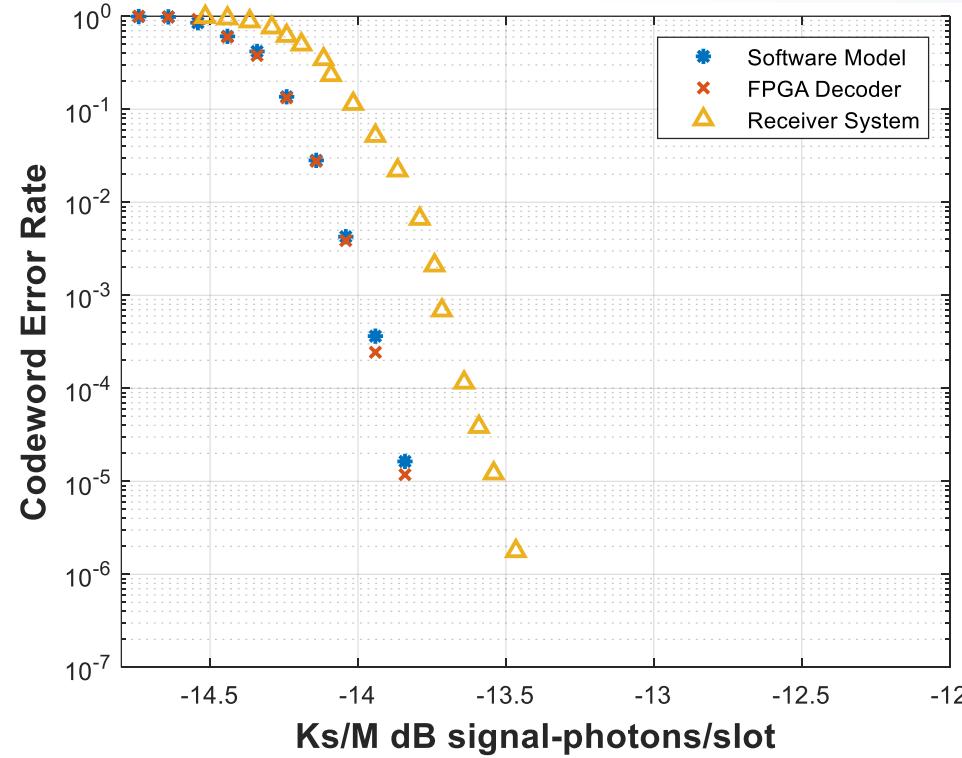
# Arbitrary Light Field Generator



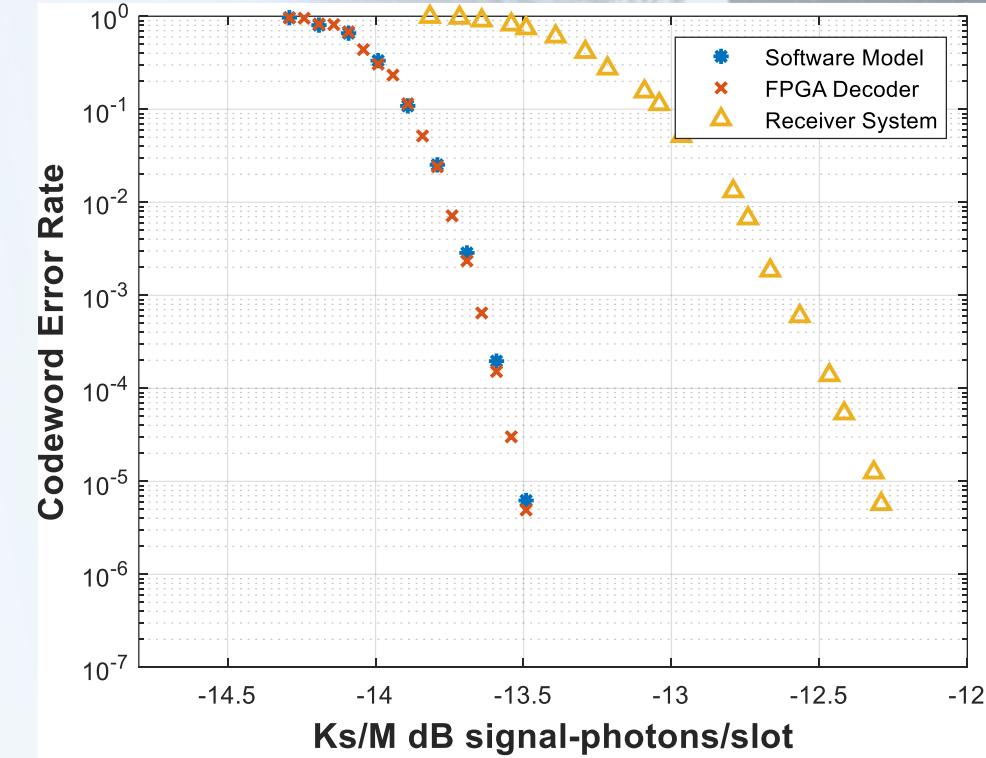
# Codeword Error Rate Curve Results – PPM-16, Code Rate 1/3, 133 Mbps



Photonic Lantern + 7 Single-pixel Detectors



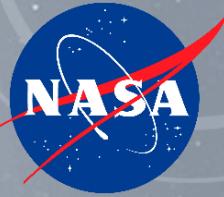
FMF + 16-pixel Detector Array



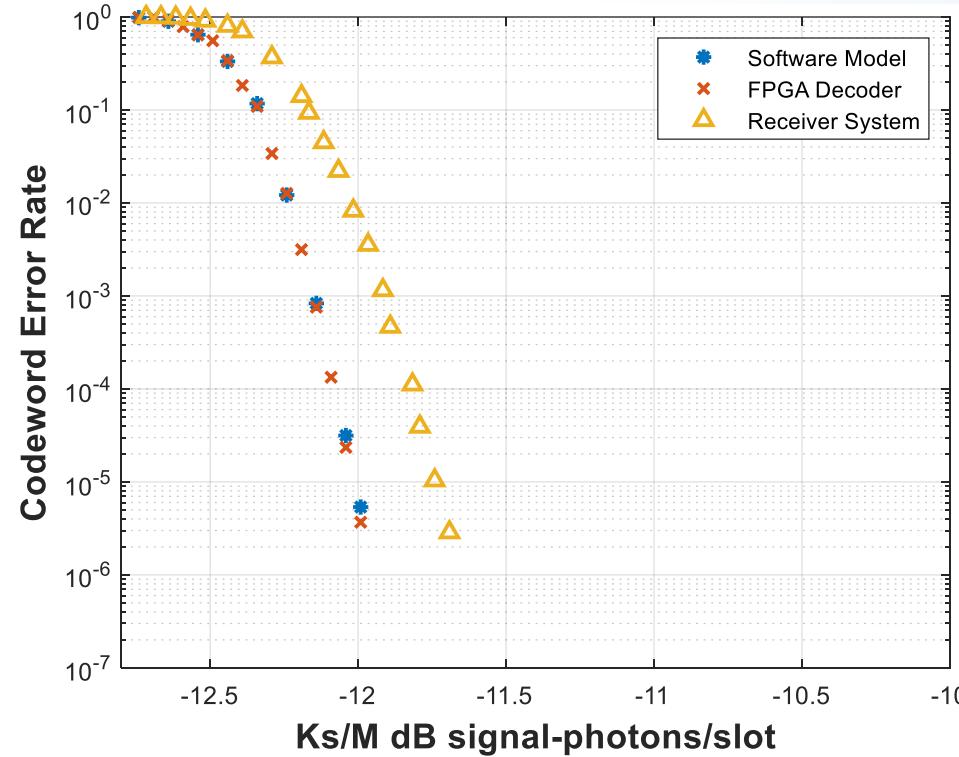
When operating where the photonic lantern numeric aperture is matched to turbulence conditions, it is expected that both architectures will perform similarly.

Detector Jitter & FPGA Implementation Loss (dB)		Fiber & Detector Loss (dB)		Measured $K_b$ at $10^{-5}$ CWER (dB photons/slot)		Required Input Power at $10^{-5}$ CWER (dBm)	
PL	A	PL	A	PL	A	PL	A
0.3	1.2	8.0	3.2	-27.2	-22.0	-72.2	-75.5

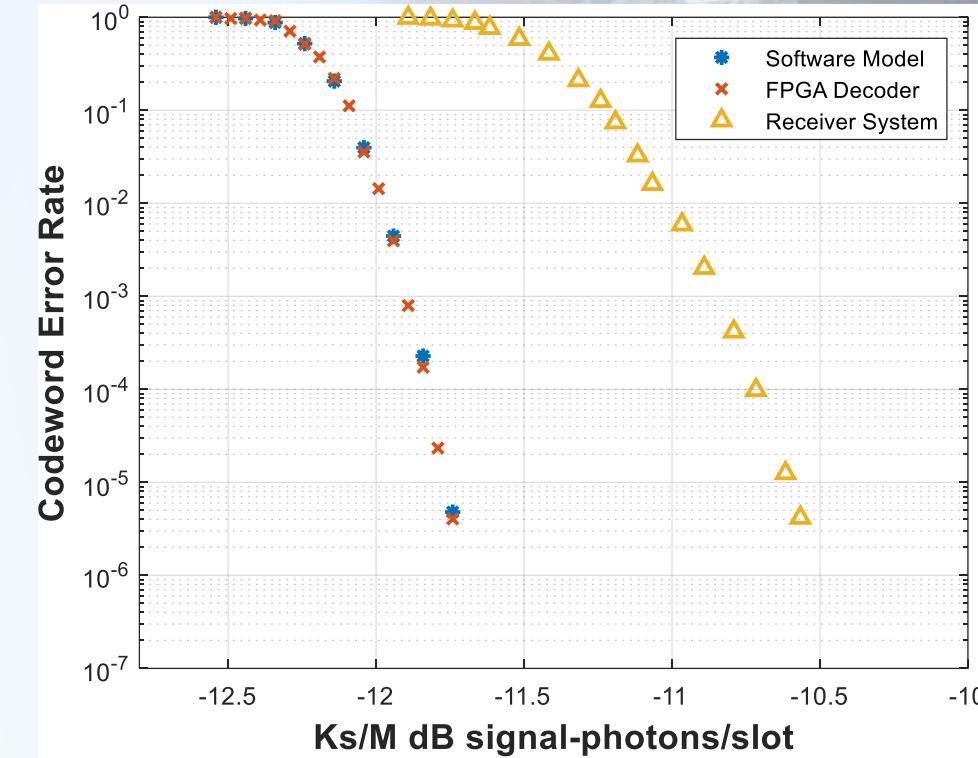
# Codeword Error Rate Curve Results –PPM-16, Code Rate 1/2, 200 Mbps



Photonic Lantern + 7 Single-pixel Detectors



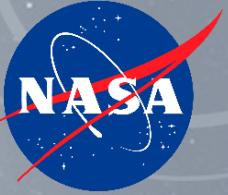
FMF + 16-pixel Detector Array



When operating where the photonic lantern numeric aperture is matched to turbulence conditions, it is expected that both architectures will perform similarly.

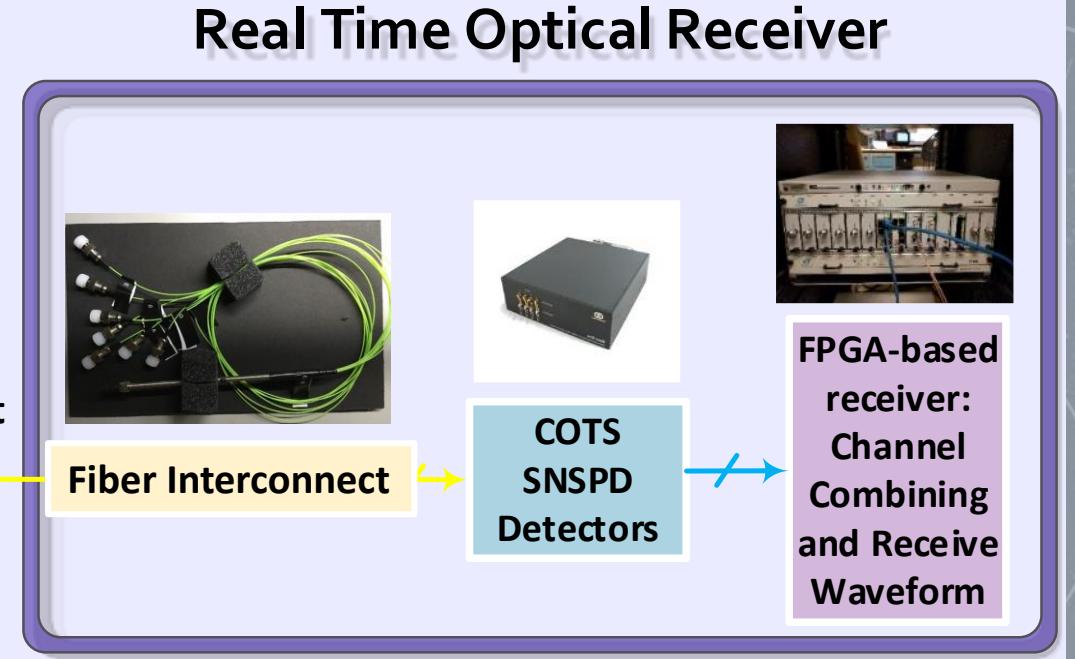
Detector Jitter & FPGA Implementation Loss (dB)		Fiber & Detector Loss (dB)		Measured $K_b$ at $10^{-5}$ CWER (dB photons/slot)		Required Input Power at $10^{-5}$ CWER (dBm)	
PL	A	PL	A	PL	A	PL	A
0.3	1.2	9.6	3.5	-24.7	-20.8	-68.7	-73.5

# Receiver will be demonstrated at the NASA GSFC Low Cost Optical Terminal\*



Optical ground station components provided by  
NASA GSFC LCOT: dome, telescope, back-end optics  
(includes tracking and pointing)

Light is coupled  
from the backend  
optics into the  
fiber interconnect



# Conclusion



- A photon-counting ground receiver has been developed and tested for several CCSDS HPE modes.
  - Two fiber/detector architectures were prototyped
- When operating in an optical ground station where the photonic lantern numeric aperture is matched to turbulence conditions, it is expected that both architectures will perform similarly.



# Thank You!

[www.nasa.gov/SCaN](http://www.nasa.gov/SCaN)